THE REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

Arrival in New York of President Mora and Other Refugees.

HIS OFFICIAL PROTEST

The Norigin and Authors of the Conspiracy.

Sketches of President Mora, Montealegre, the Previsional President, and Some of the English Conspirators Description of Costa Rica,

Ac.,

We published in yesterday's HERALD a summary of the news from the Pacific coast brought by the steamship North Star, the most important item of which was the re olutionary movement in the republic of Costa Rica. which ended in the overthrow of President Mora and his expulsion from the country. Sener Mora and four of his night, and are now stopping at the Aster Place Hotel. Their names are C. Medina, C. Medina, Jr., A. Bronilla and Manuel Arguello. The latter was Treasurer under the

ARREST AND EXPULSION OF THE PRESIDENT.

This revolutionary movement was more prompt and bloodless than such movements usually are in Central America or elsewhere. According to our correspon dence and to information obtained here. facts are simply these: Early on the morning of Sunday, the 14th of August, two military officers called at the palace requesting to see the President on urgent public business. One of them was Soltero Rodrigues, the Commandant of the mili mary barracks, and the other Luis Pacheco, the officer of the guard for the night. They invented a story to a mutiny, and were admitted into th imber of President Mora, who was still in bed. There they declared the real object of their mission, placed the President under arrest, and conducted him to a barracks where he was kept confined for two days. At the end of that time he was placed under a military escort of one bundred men, and conducted to the port of Punta Arenas, where he was placed on board the steamer Guatemala, of the Panama Railroad Central American line, which vessel was then on her upward trip. He returned in her to Pa nama, and came passenger in the North Star. Thus th accomplished without the slightest via

ORIGIN AND AUTHORS OF THE MOVEMENT. It is not so easy to trace the origin and authors of th ent. It is not many months since President Mora. who had served the constitutional term of six years, was re-elected by a large majority. In the administration of the government he had evinced much wisdom and moderation, developing the trade and commerce of the country and raising the republic to an enviable state of prosperity. With a population of not more than two bundred the sand, the annual exports of Costa Rica are estimated a over a million of dollars, whereas fifteen years ago the did not reach to one-tenth that amount. In the principal port of entry, Punta Arenas, the number of vessels ar riving and departing in 1855 were 152, with an aggregate townage of 19,813 tons. The revenues in 1856 exceeded the regular expenditures (exclusive of the cost of the war against Walker and his filibusters) by some two hundred ousand dollars-the former being only \$655,028. The agricultural and other interests of the country were pros-perous, and the people appeared to have had no causes of issatisfaction with the administration of President Mora.

But there is the very highest authority for stating that

ence and intrigues of British agents. Among other rea-sons justifying such a conclusion, the principal is that the English Plenipotentiary, Sir William Gore Ouseley, who was absent from the capital at the time of the pr miento, hastened, as soon as he was informed of it, to con gravulate the heads of the revolutionists on their success.

The next is, that British subjects cheerfully contributed mens of all other countries resident in Costa Rica after the revolution-if it may be so called-information was sent from San Jose to Punta Arenas stating that Si William Gore Ouseley was celebrating a treaty with Senor that the English Minister would aid the revolutionists if he had an opportunity to do so, and if in that event he could safely do so in favor of the British government. Abou five days after the revolution the English Consul dressed in full uniform, presented himself at the Presidential palace for the base purpose of putting into the hands of the provisional President an autograph letter from her Majesty Queen Victoria directed to President There can be no doubt, if reports are to be be Boyed that the English Minister wishes to aid the pro gress of revolution in Costa Rica, expecting that by doing to be will be able to obtain a treaty to settle forever all

disputes on the question of the Mosquito territory.

It is to be noted that Senor Joy, subject of Great Bri got up a movement in Punta Arenas demanding the ex pulsion of President Mora, a purpose which has now been accomplished. That the promoter of this act is a British subject is in keeping with the other parts of th

THE CLERGY CONCERNED IN IT.

The nominal chief of the conspiracy against him was Gen. Lorenzo Salazar, commandant of the troops at San José, the capital. With him were associated several foreigners—among them Mr. Joy, an English merchant, Mr Alloress, and others. It is said that these latter furnished \$20,000 with which to bribe the military officers. It very probable, however, that the influence of the church was brought to bear against the administration. President Mora had shown a determination not to be trifled months ago, exiled Llorente, the Bishop of Costa Rica for refusing obedience to a law of the land under which he was assessed for a trifling hospital tax, and for preaching treason from the pulpit and instructing his clergy to do so koo. This resolute proceeding on the part of Mora was very apt to bring down upon him the vengeance of the church; and therefore it is quite probable that the priests had a band in the conspiracy. At all events, one of the first acts of the new government was to annul the decree of banishment issued against Llorente and to recall him to the country. Great preparations were being made give him a grand reception at Punta Arenas.

THE POPULAR APATHY.

The fact of Mora being deposed from the government and sent out of the country without any resistance would seem to indicate that after all he was not very popular with the masses; but that is easily explained. Immediately after his arrest he was coerced by threats of sination to sign orders for the soldiers in the dif-Serent barracks to obey the newly installed authorities and in the same way be was forced to assure the popu lace along the route from San Juan to Punta Arenas he wa s leaving the country on official business.

PRESIDENT MORA'S PROTEST.

Before he left Punta Arenas, however, he addressed the following protest to the Ministers and Consuls of Soreign nations near the governments of Central Ameri-

Ca:—

Juaw Rafari Mosa, by the constitution legitimate President of Costa Rica, on board the steamer Guatemaia, anchored in the port of Punta Arenas, August 18, 1859:—

This is to inform you that on the 14th inst., at five o'clock in the morning, the commandants of one of the barracks of the capital, and the officer of the guard of another, bribed by a few factionists, put me in prison without observing any form, our vaging my person by brutal treatment, and causing me to be placed on board this steamer, where I was conducted by a guard of one hundred soldiers, and informed me by order of a provisional President, that I should not enter the country suchier I nor (ienerals Mora and Canae—the former commander of the forces in the capital, and the latter Minist er of Finnice and War.

The people of Costa Rica have taken no part to this capital, and

We find the following description of Costa Rica in one of the latest "Gazetteers." Much progress has been made however, since it was compiled:—

Costa Rica, the most son hern State of Central America; bounded N. by Nicaragua, from which it is partly separated by the river San Juan, N. E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by New Granada, from which it is partly separated by the river Escuda and partly by the Cordilera de Cabecares, and S. and W. by the Pacific; between lat. S and 11 30 N., long, S3 and 85 W. Area, about 16,250 square miles. The country is intersected diagonally by the primary range of the Isthmus, which throws of numerous spurs on either side, giving to the surface a continued alternation of abrupt heights and sudden depressions. The principal range contains several lofty eminences and volcances, both active and extinct or dormant, including those of Orosi, Votos and Cartago; from the summit of the last of which both the Pacific and Atlantic can be distinctly seen. The N. W. districts are more rugged and mountainons than the S. W., but along the coast of the Pacific, especially around the Bay of Nicoya, the country has a most beautiful and picturesque appearance, being diversified by valleys and intersected by numerous streams. Costa Rica contains some of the richest gold mines in this portion of America, whence the origin of its name; these mines, however, are now not at all, or very little wrought. Silver and copper are also found, but they, in like manner, receive little notice. In all parts of the State, with exception of the sea coasts, the climate is mild and temperate, never subject to excessive heat or colds, and rarely experiencing any other vicissitudes than those from the dry to the rainy season. It is, therefore, extremely well adapted to agricultural productions are codee, cocoa, Indian corn, tobacco, sugar and a little wheat. The birds include valitores, pelicans, parrotts, pigcons, ducks, qualis and teal.

The woods of Costa Rica are valuable, comprising mahogany, cedar, Brazil and various der of the forces in the capital, and the latter Minist er of Fi mance and War.

The people of Costa Rica have taken no part in this act, but, on the contrary, flew to my defence after they had gotten over their first surprise. The fact of their not preventing my expuision is due, in the first instance, to the orders issued by me prohibiting them to stain with blood the soil of the country by a protracted war; and secondly, to the rumor circulated among them that the revolutionists would assassinate me if they made any attempt to liberate me.

Robbing can legitimatize this insurrection, which is altogether a military one, and a proceeding based on the trailorous fact of as few soldiers dishonorable, notwithstanding the steps they may take hereafter to give it a less criminal appearance.

In view of the foregoing facts 1 find it my duty on this, my first moment of liberty, to protess clemnly before the civilized unitions of Europe and America, especially before these with home she republishes brutal force that has rendered it impossible protess against the validity that may appear to be given to the probate against the validity that may appear to be given to the contraction of the season amanting from whatever unconstitution.

republic of Costa Rica.

I protest against the validity that may appear to be given to all or any of the acts emanating from whatever unconstitutional government that now or hereafter may exist in Costa Rica, so long as I shall not have given in my resignation until the constitutional period for which I have been elected, from the 6th of May, in this year, to the 8th of May, 1865, has transpired.

pired.

I protest against the non-acknowledgement of the legislative authorities by the revolutionary party; and finally,

I protest against being responsible in any way for the presen

or future results that may arise from the viole mitted against my person or against my missis. And I communicate this to you that you may knowledge of your government. The legitim to President of the republic of Costa Rica-JOSE MARIA CANAS, Minister of Foreign Alai's. Not-signed by the Minis er of War and Flaance, by reason o

broke out. He is now in Guatemala, and General Cana

these States offered to supply President Mora with men

SKETCH OF PRESIDENT MORA.

Senor Juan Rafael Mora, the ex-President, has been in power since November, 1849, when he succeeded Presi

dent Castro, who resigned in consequence of some politi-cal troubles arising from a change in the constitution, and

the interference which General Flores, of Ecuador, was permitted to exercise in the affairs of the country. Senor

Astaburiaga, of Chile, in his recent work on Central Am-

rica, published in St. Jago de Chile, speaks of Juan Ra

fael Mora as a man of clear intellect, well versed in th

affairs of Central America, and enjoying-this was in

through the frankness and liberality of his character

Being a wealthy merchant, he had the opportunity no

only of visiting and establishing the friendliest persons

relations with many of the more prominent men of Spa nish America, but of strengthening his influence with his

own countrymen of every station and condition. On the

expiration of his Vice Presidency, in December, 1853, he

was elected President by general acclamation. Senor As

taburisga maintains that his administration, marked by a

sound and well sustained policy, gave a strong impulse t the industrial spirit of the country, and was eminently instrumental in effecting a material and social development unknown before. Under him,

Costa Rica negotiated and concluded some of he

most important and advantageous treaties with foreign Powers. In 1850 a concordat was obtained from Pope

Pius IX., by which a bishopric was established at San

José, and other ecclesiastical privileges were secured. In the same year Spain recognized the independence of this.

one of the smallest of her revolted children, in a treaty of

peace and friendship. There were others, of political and

commercial importance, subsequently concluded with the republics of Peru and Ecuador. "In a word," writes this

distinguished Chilean—who was for some time one of the diplomatic residents of Washington—" the movement of

from the good sense so characteristic of her people.

The filibusterism which, already in Nicaragua, threat-ened with destruction the nationality of Central

America, encountered in the patriotism and energy of President Mora, backed as he was by the alacrity and

painstaking, assiduous, firm magistrate, distinguishing

himself by the encouragement he gave to the industry of

considerable architectural attractiveness, monuments of

samble spirit, he was not, however, without his blemishe

and errors. He permitted no criticism of his conduct or

Castro, and other excellent and accomplished citizens, and

that without rhyme or reason, he made an excessive and

by the reformed constitution of 1848. In the

wanton use of the odious and terrible powers granted him

be played the part of an absolute tyrant. His aversion to

foreigners, especially to the people of the United States was deep-scated. In respect to the latter he was invete

rately suspicious, distrustful, and it is not too much to say he was stupidly hostile. Yet it must be remembered

that he has cordially encouraged the Panama Railroad Company in their steam communication with the Pacific

ports of Central America; and when we speak of his dis-

the provocation he and his people received from that con-sistent blunderer and prodigal blockhead, William Walker,

THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT AND HIS ENGLISH

The new government has been organized by the eleva

tion of Jose Marie Montealegre to the post of Provisiona

President. Vicente Aruillag is Minister of War and Finance

and Jesus Jimenes Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Con

for delegates to a new Congress was to have taken place

on the 4th of September, and Congress was to meet on the

the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest, merchant in Costa

physician. He is an accomplished, enlightened and liberal man; has travelled much, possess a large European ex-

perience, and has been for a long period favorably and

wealth was principally derived from the gold mines of th Aguacate Mountain, which he successfully worked some few

years ago. He is married to a sister of Mr. Joy, the Eng

lish gentleman who figures conspicuously in the polite but somewhat abrupt proceedings which led to the deposition

Mr. Joy is an admirable specimen of our solid stubborn old cousin, John Bull. He is tall, stout-built, hale and

hearty, lives well, and is heartily fond of good living

San Jose, he owns a large establishment in that city, buys

vast quantities of coffee every season, owns a coffee plan tation himself, a coffee mill with all the newest improve

ments, and a huge lager bier brewery in the immediate

Lady Ouseley have rented his commodious and hand somely furnished residence for the last eight months

and some people, we believe, will have it that the reve lution we speak of was instigated by that venerable

Mr. Allpress, the other Englishman mentioned in con

nection with Mr. Joy, is also a merchant of considerable means and enterprise, genial address and informed mind

Beyond this, however, and that he is largely concerned in the gold mines of the Aquacate, we have learned

nothing respecting his character, influence and abilities

But his participation in the revolt against President Mora

and the installation of Senor Montaleagre, imparts a de cidedly English aspect to the whole affair; which, to write

DESCRIPTION OF COSTA RICA.

We find the following description of Costa Rica in one of the latest "Gazetteers." Much progress has been made

One of the most extensive of the foreign merchants

5th of October.

Baronet himself.

English style.

and his remorseless incendiaries and butchers.

that of his administration. In the banishment of General

the country, and leaving in several public edifices of no in-

heroism of the people, a force sufficient to repel it."

sta Rica towards progress and prosperity is undoubtedly due in a great measure to the patriotism of Juan Rafael Mora, and the support which his administration obtained

declined to accept the offer.

is of excellent quality, is a government monopoly, and is sent chiefy to Nicaragua, though some of it finds its way to the British market. The other exports are gold, sugar, Brazil wood and mother of pearl. The imports consist chiefy of manufactured goods. Total exports in 1845, £126,240; imports, £87,600.

Costa Rica is divided into three departments—the Eastern and Western, and that of Nicoya. Each of these is again subdivided into particles or districts. The principal cities are San Jose, the capital; Cariago, Erredia, Estralla, Esparza and Ujarras. The two established ports of entry are Puntas Arenas, in the Gulf of Nicoya, and Matina, on the Caribbean Sea. The government of Costa Rica was established in 1823, and is accounted the best and most liberal in Central America. It has a representative Legislature, and the executive is entrusted to a supremechief. The religion is Roman Catholic. The annual net revenue of the State averages about £26,400. The inhabitants are extremely industrious and orderly. They were formerly subjected to great poverty, and it is only of late years, and since the cultivation of coffee on an extensive scale began to be encouraged, that they have attained to any thing like their present prosperty.

In 1849-50, the government granted to M. G. Lafond, the French Consul General, a tract of land from the Gulf of Dulce, on the Pacific, to the Boca del Toro, on the Caribbean Sea, for the purpose of opening a route between the two oceans. The route across the isthmus by the San Juan river, along part of the frontier of Costa Rica, is so far opened that steamers now ply on the river in connection with others on the Lake of Nicaragua. Fopulation 180,000, of whem 25,000 are Indians. GENERALS MORA AND CANAS. The conspiracy was not confined to the mere act of de-posing and banishing the President. It extended also to his brother, General José Joaquin Mora, to his brother-in-law, General José Maria Canas, and to Manuel Arguelle, the Treasurer. The names of the two first mentioned are familiar in connection with the late in Chief of the United Central American forces operating against Walker. It was under his command that, the town of Rivas was invested, and it was to him that after the filibusters capitulated, Capt. Davis, of the St. Mary's delivered up the town in the name of the government of the United States. He held the post of Commander-in-Chief, and General Canas that of Minister of War and Finance. Both came under the act of banishment. The former, however, was not at home when the revolution

and money to re-establish his administration, but that he

GATES. James, Administrator, vs. Adams, dc.—Rocsayan Judge.—The plaintiff sues as administrator of Barker. His authority, it is said, is void, because the proper partie were not duly cited before the Surrogate. Conceding the objection to be well founded in fact, it is not well taken in law. The Surrogate of Albany obtained jurisdiction of the subject, not by the citations, but by the residence of th subject, not by the citations, but by the residence of the intestate within the county of Albany at the time of his death. That fact gave to the Surrogate of Albany county "the sole and exclusive power" to grant letters of administration on the estate of the deceased. (2R.S., 73, § 23) In other words, it was the only jurisdictional fact. All other provisions of the statute are directory, and the non-compliance with them may be ground for a motion to vacate or an appeal to reverse, if made or taken in the proper tribunal and within the proper time; but not of objection, collaterally, to the validity of the letters, to be spring upon the parties at any period, however remote and under any circumstances—however inconvenient and unsuitable for its consideration. Shelden et Wright (1 Selden, 520.) There was no error, therefore, in the referee's decision that the plaintiff was to be regarded in this suit as the legal representative of Barker. The next objection relates to the amount allowed Barker, it appears, was ticket agent of the railroad company. Shortly before his death, which occurred on the 4th of January, 1851, he deposited with the defendants, who were brokers, 865.75 in current money, received by him as such agent. The defendants mingled this money with their own so that it became unfustinguishable. Nevertheless, four days after B.'s death, they paid over an equivalent amount to the Secretary of the Company taking an indemnity. The referee refused to allow the payment either partially or wholly. In this decision—to the extent of \$160—we think he erred. After crediting all Barker's demands against the company; and we see no ground for the position, implicitly assumed, that the defendants were bound to set up their own wrong or that of their principal to defeat it. As to the rest of the \$675.75 the company having no just right, either legal or equitable, to demand it, could of course give no valid discharge on its receipt. The payment, that extent, was in law a conversion of the money by the defendants. Unde intestate within the county of Albany at the time of his death. That fact gave to the Surrogate of Albany county

Supreme Court-General Term.

Before Hon. Judge Davies. ARREST ON SUSPICION-A WRIT OF HABEAS FOR DIS-

CHARGE. SETT 14 .- In the Matter of Frank W. Kinney .- It ap pears that Mr. Kinney was arrested on Tuesday night be officer Wilson, on suspicion of having stolen property in his possession. On the application of Messrs. Dean and Spencer the Judge granted a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the body of the accused. There was no stolen property found with Kinney. There were some diamonds

property found with Kinney. There were some diamonds in his room, which are not claimed by any person, and which the accused asserts have been his property for years past.

The return made to the writ of habeas corpus sets forth that F. W. Kinney is in the custody of M. B. Wilson on an informal charge of having stolen property in his possession, scienter. The sald Kinney was taken before Alderman Brady, acting Police Justice, who remanded him into the custody of officer Wilson, until some goods were obtained (on his order) from a person having charge of the same, with orders to bring him into court for examination at ten o ciock.

same, with orders to bring him into court for examination at ten o ciock. Ex_Judge Dean demurred to the return as insufficient. Judge Davies said that as the District Attorney was not present he would allow no amendment to be made in the

present he would allow no amendment to be made in return.

The counsel then went before Alderman Brady to ascertain what the "in-The counsel then went before Alderman Brady (acting Police Justice), to ascertain what the "informal charge" against Kinney was. Alderman Brady said that there was no charge before him against the acused. The counsel then returned to this court, when Judge Davies directed that some one should attend from the District Attorney's office to show cause why Mr. Kinaey should not be discharged from custody. On the appearance of Mr. Allen from the District Attorney's office, Judge Davies said, as there was no legal cause for detaining the party, he should be discharged.

Mr. Spencer said that Mr. Kinney had been arrested at eleven o'clock at night, just as he was going to bed, and that he would guarantee that officer Wilson would be arrested within forty eight hours on a charge of false imprisonment.

The prisoner was then taken before Aldermen Brady.

rested within tory together the prisoner was then taken before Aldermen Brady, at the suggestion of Judge Davies. He was there discharged by the acting police magistrate, and the property seized at his residence—consisting of some hundred dollars in bills, gold watch and diamonds—returned to him. Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE EIGHTH AND NINTH AVENUE

SET. 14 .- George Brodie vs. the Eighth and Ninth Ave nue Railroad Companies.—It appearing from the complain in this action, that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief de manded, and that such relief consists in restraining the detendants as hereinafter provided; Now therefore, in consideration of the premises, and of the particular matters in said complaint set forth, and on motion of Edmond Blankman. Eq., counsel for the plaintiff, I do hereby command and strictly enjoin the said defendants, the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company and the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, their counsellors, attorneys, solicitors, their servants and agents, and all others acting in aid or assistance of them, and persons claiming under them or either of them, do absolutely desist and refrain from entering into or upon said Cauni street, west of Broadway, for the purpose of laying or establishing a railroad therein, and from digging up or subverting the soil, and from breaking or removing the pavement in said street, preparatory to or for the purpose of laying or establishing any railway therein, or doing any other act in said Cauni street, west of Broadway, tending to incumber the same or obstruct the free and common use thereof, as the same has been heretofore enjoyed, until the further order or direction of this Court in the premises; and that the defendants show cause at the special term of this Court, on the 20th of September, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why this injunction order should not be made permanent. letendants as hereinafter provided; Now therefore, in

the plain truth, was done in a very decded off hand

Fair of the United States Agricultural Society.

Cincago, Sept. 13, 1859.
The principal feature of interest in the fair to-day was the formal opening ocremonies. The opening speech was by General Tighman, the President, giving a history of the origin and objects of the society. He was followed by Senators Crittenden and Douglas. The following States are represented:—Ohio, Illinois, California, Maryland, Iowa, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Vermont, Pennsylvania, New York, Texas, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan and Kansas. Among the distinguished visiters are Senators Hale, Stewart, Chandier, Crittenden and Douglas.

A New York Abolitionist Organization.

Alany, Sept. 13, 1859.

Several abolitionists and other friends of freedom methere yesterday, and formed a regular organization for the purpose of pressing the passage of a personal liberty bill through the next Legislature, and questioning candidates for the Senate, Assembly, &c., for which purpose a committee formed, with A. M. Powell, of Ghent, N. Y., as President, and G. E. Baker, of Albany, Secretary, and Lydia Mott, Treasurer. A petition for the bill will be circulated through the State.

A Colored Citizens' Convention.

A Colored Citizens' Convention.

Trov, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1850.

A State Convention of colored citizens assembled in this city to-day. About thirty-five delegates, representing twenty countiles, were present. Wm. Rich, of Troy, was chosen President; J. W. Logan, of Syracuse, and Wm. Brewer, Vice Presidents; and A. M. Green, Socretary. In the afternoon a series of resolutions were adopted in favor of segre suffrage, applauding the action of the last Legislature, calling upon editors to advocate their cause, urging the necessity of greater efforts, and providing for organization throughout the State. In the evening William J. Watkins addressed a public meeting. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

Celebration of the Ammiversary of the Capture of Quebecs.

Borrow, Sept. 13, 1850.

The one hundredth anniversary of the capture of Quebec and the death of General Wolfe was observed to-day by the Historical and General Wolfe was observed to-day by the Historical and General Wolfe was observed to-day by the Historical and General Wolfe was observed to-day by the Historical and General Wolfe was observed to-day by the Historical and General Wolfe was observed to-day have the capture of Quebec and the death of General Wolfe was observed to-day by the Historical and General Wolfe was observed to-day interesting historical address on the events connected with the final cycrthrow of the French power m North America.

ADDITIONAL BY THE NORTH STAR.

Name from the South Pacific-The Great Steam Engine Race—Terrific Hurricane at Aspinwall—Houses Unroofed and Trees Blown Down—Fatal Accident on the Panama Raliroad—Punta Arenas Wasted Away by the Sea-The Harbor of San Juan Pilling Up wkb Sand-Works Commenced to Dam Up Some of Ms Affinents and Dredge Away the Obstructions -Naval Movements.

The North Star arrived at so late an bour yesterday morning, that we were only able to give the most im portant points of the news she brought. To-day we pub

lish all the additional intelligence of interest.

We learn from Nicaragua that the harbor of Greytown was still partially closed, and that a subscription was on foot for funds for clearing away the obstructions. There is nothing whatever of importance from the interior of

The British mail steamer Lenia arrived at Panama on the evening of the 5th inst., from Valparaiso. Her dates are to August 16 from that port, August 27 from Callac and Lima, and Sept. 1 from Guayaquil. The news is un-

It appears from the statements of the Purser of the Lenia, that the people of Guayaquil, without the assent of the government of Ecuador, have made terms with the commander of the Peruvian blockading force. He says an amnesty (probably an armistice), has been concluded suppose that the vexed question which caused the block There is not a word of news from Peru. President

Castilla has been on a visit to the Chincha Islands, in the frigate Amazonas.

Dates from Sucre, Bolivia, are to the 14th of August. The country is quiet. Some little expectation of a war with Peru existed, but no doubt matters at issue will be rettled amicably.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Sept. 4, 1859.

Movements of the Pacific Squadron—Departure of the Flag
Ship Merrimac—The Senatorial Elections—Meeting of the
State Legislature—The Governor's Message, &c.

The Merrimac, flag ship of the Pacific squadron, will sail for Norfolk or Boston, touching at Valparaiso, or Wednesday, the 7th instant. At Valparaiso Captain

Wednesday, the 7th instant. At Valparaiso Captain Montgomery will transfer his flag to the new steam sloop lancaster. The Saranae will remain here at present.

The Election for Senators to the National Congress came off throughout the State on Sunday last. The result will not be known for a month or so.

The State Legislature mot at Panamae on the 1st of September. On the 2d Governor Obaldia sent in a message of some seventy pages in length. He beats our American Presidents all hollow in the science of words.

The United States sloop-of-war Jamestown sailed on the 51st of August from Greytown on a cruise. The Sabine was anchored off the port.

Our Aspinwall Correspondence.

ASPINWALL, Sept. 6, 1859.
Violent Hurricane—Trees Blown Down and Houses Un roofed-A Man Killed and Another Seriously Wounded-Fatal Accident on the Railway-Justice in Panama-Freedom of the Press According to Spanish America Notions-The Revolution in Carthagena-Naval Move ments-Efforts to Deepen the Channel of the Harbor of San Juan, de., de.

The opposition steamship North Star came in on th evening of the 28th ult., with 400 passengers, as usual arriving before the mail steamship Star of the West, which followed on the morning of the 31st ult., with 300 passengers, having stopped at Key West.

e afternoon of the 29th ult, this unfortunate town was visited by a terrific storm of hail and rain, supported by a succession of whirlwinds, which unroofed

by a succession of whirlwinds, which unroofed houses, blowing down trees, and hurling the zine and slate from every quarter. A native of the name of Juan was killed instantly at the time the old machine shop fell, and another was mortally wounded.

On the night of the 28th, as the train was about half way between this and Panama with the passengers from the North Star, a man of the name of Michael Welch, of Brocklyn, apparently inebriated, fell from the cars and was crushed to death beneath the train as it passed along. A certain notorious individual has been arrested by the authorities in Panama for an old offence. Some years ago, when they should have tried and probably could have convicted him, they let him slip; but now that every witness is dead they re-arrest him, cast him into prison, and confine him to the stocks.

The prison has likewise within its rotten walls an independent editor. Here the press is free. There is no such offence as libel. One of the railroad attaches, who believed himself insulated by some remarks, organized a mob and at night made an attack upon the offending press. The editor and his friends attempted to defend it, and in the melec one man was killed. The editor and his friends were arrested and contined, while the mob are let go free. In this free country justice is lame as well as blind.

The revolution which has broken out in Carthagenia.

go free. In this free country justice is annead blind.

The revolution which has broken out in Carthagenia,
The revolutions imposed on the votes of the peo-

The revolution which has broken out in Carthagenia, owing to the limitations imposed on the votes of the people, is still progressing.

The flagship Roanoke, with the Preble, is in the harber. The Savannah has not yet returned from Carthagena, where she is to protect the foreign interest. The British gunboat Basilisk is likewise off that town. The Jamestown and St. Louis are off San Juan del Norte. Vessels of the smallest calibre are not able now to enter its harbor. Every business is dull, and all the factions are desirous to leave that town of ups and downs, hopes and disappointments.

There is nothing whatever of importance from the interest.

and disappointments.

There is nothing whatever of importance from the interior of Nicaragua. Nothing likely to be done to forward the ratifications of the treaty Cass-Jerez. Nothing as yet reported of the expected arrival of the steamer Scottish Chief. Themas 8. Bell, the now Consul, appears to have rendered himself popular by his straightforward patriotic conduct. He is, without flattery, one of the most sensible, gentlemanly representatives of the American government that has been sent to these parts for a long time.

Mr. Joseph Scott is actively engaged with river steamers and dreetging machines, turning into the San Juan several small rivers which were some years ago dammed by the same individual; the water has increased, since he commenced, in the old channel, from seven to twelve feet. The Greytown people are to pay him should he succeed in reopening the harbor; they appear very sanguine.

The British steamer. Thames arrived on the blace.

he succeed in reopening the harter, they apply sanguine.

The British steamer Thames arrived on the 3d inst., from Greytown; she left that port on the 1st inst. The citizens have raised by subscription a sum of money for the purpose of cleaning out the harbor. They are progressing rapidly with the work, and expect to have it navigable by the 1st of October for the steamers.

The Scottish Chief has not arrived, and they now begin to doubt her baving started.

Our Greytown Correspondence.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAINE,
FIVE MUSS OF GRENTOWN, Aug. 31, 1859.

A New and Formidable Obstacle to the Reopening of the
Transit Route—Punta Arenas Washed Away by the Sea,
and the Harbor of San Juan Filling up with Sand—
Large Vessels Obliged to Anchor Outside the Bar, &c., &c.
While rival commodores have been squabbling, and the
impaculate statesting of Nicarean and Core Blee ceres. immaculate statesmen of Nicaragua and Costa Rica (actu

ated, no doubt, by a lofty sense of patriotism existing in their breeches pockets) have been selling conflicting grants of transit routes to as many as were foolish enough to purchase them, nature has very quietly taken the matter

purchase them, nature has very quietly taken the matter into her own hands, and interposed a very formidable obstacle to the reopening of the Transit route, by blocking up the entrance to the once beautiful harbor of San Juan del Norte.

Eighteen months since there were from twenty-three to twenty-four feet of water over the bar, while now there are only nine feet, thus closing the harbor to all large vessels. Indeed, as you well remember, the United States ship Savannah came very near being caught inside.

Vessels are now obliged to anchor outside the bar in an open roadstead, where there is always a heavy swell, especially uncomfort—e after a northeaster, when the surf breaks across the chire width of the entrance. Under such circumstances it would be very expensive to send passengers and goods five miles in open boats, as well as causing a great loss of time in making the transit. While the entrance is thus gradually filling up the sea also lends a helping hand to the work of destruction by washing away l'unta Arenas, that sandy spit which protected the harbor on the north and east. Where formerly stood the buildings of the Transit Company there are now twelve feet of water.

The cause of the gradual filling up of the harbor will be easily understood by attending to the topography of the country.

The river San Juan is the outlet of lakes Managua and

The cause of the gradual filling up of the harbor will be easily understood by attending to the topography of the country.

The river San Juan is the outlet of lakes Managua and Nicaragua. Lake Managua is about filty miles in length, and has an average width of thirty miles. Lake Nicaragua is a hundred and ten miles long, by fifty wide. Into these lakes empty upwards of twenty rivers, besides a great many mountain torrents. More rain falls in Central America than in any other country of the same extent. An immense quantity of water is thus brought down by the San Juan, which is fully as muddy in the rainy season as that of the Mississippl.

About twenty miles from its mouth the San Juan sends off a branch (the Colorado), which from a mere bayou has been gradually eplarging, until now the greater part of the water reaches the sea by means of the Colorado and Taura, another branch of the San Juan. Consequently the San Juan has been slowly filling up. The mischief will go on in increasing ratio, unless the Colorado and Taura be blocked up by sinking hulks or driving pites and causing the water to flow again in its original channel.

Our San Juan Correspondence.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTH, Sept. 1, 1850.
Meeting of the Citizens of San Juan to Raise Subscriptions
for the Removal of the Obstructions in the Harbor-Steps
Tuken to Carry out the Work—The Revolution in Costa Taken to Carry out the Work—The Revolution in Costa
Rica, de.

The Harbor Committee appointed by the citizens of this

The Harbor Committee appointed by the citizens of this

place have been assiduous in their exertions to raise me and its restoration to its former capacity. On the 22d ult., accompanied by Captains Scott and Slocum—than whom few men have a more intimate knowledge of

ult., accompanied by Captains Scott and Slocum—than whom few men have a more intimate knowledge of the San Juan river—they examined the several forks of the San Juan which enter the bay, and the feasibility of increasing the water on the bar to its usual depth was ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt. The next thing to be done was to raise a fund for the commencement of operations. Mr. Scott very generously offered the use of the steamer Ogden, and the committee set to work to obtain voluntary subscriptions from the citizens. On the 24th ult., having succeeded in raising upwards of \$2,000, they called on Viscount de Barruel Beauvert for his contribution, he having signed the original call for a meeting, but, to their great surprise, he declined giving a cent for the purpose.

Another meeting of the clitzens was called on the 24th to hear the report of the Harbor Committee. B. Squire Cotroll was clocked President, and F. Salter appointed secretary. The committee reported \$2,065 in cash, and centributions of tools, instruments, wood for the steamer, &c. Some fifty voluntary laborers offered their services, making altogether a donation of about four hundred days work. After the meeting adjourned the committee mst, and Captain George B. Slocum, of the lake steamer Cass Yrisarri, was appointed chief director of the works, and Captain Fletcher commander of his old steamer, the Ogden. It is confidently believed that a short time only will be required to so improve our harbor that ships can enter as safely as of yore.

You will receive by other sources the news of the revolution just effected in Costa Rica. There was no disturbance, no blood shed, not even a faint carajo. Doctor Montaelegro has been placed in the Presidenial chair pro Lem., until an election by the people shall take place. There are some few citizens of the United States who suffered the most outrageous reatment on Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan river some two years since, who will not regret to hear this news. Frem the interior of Nicaragua there is

The little steamer Laura Frances has just returned from The little steamer Laura Frances has just returned from the Machaca. She was unable to get over the rapids, owing to the long absence of any heavy rains along the upper portion of the river. The United States frigate Sabine came to anchor off this port on Sunday evening last, but as yet has not communicated with the shore. The brig Thomas Theston will probably sail next week with a full cargo of hides, deer skins, Brazil wood, &c., and the schooner Elizabeth Bessea will depart about the same time with a cargo of Brazil wood.

American versus English Locomotive in Chile, South America. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. In 1856 the government of Chile ordered for their Grea

Southern Railway, to run from the capital, Santiago, through the rich and fertile regions of the central valley to the south, two locomotives of Hawthorne, in Englandone for goods, the other passengers. At the same time were ordered two others of the Rogers' Locomotive Works, in the United States—one of each class, goods and passengers. The two of Rogers' were, with the usual promptness of American orders, built first, landed first,

Works, in the United States—one of each class, goods and passengers. The two of Rogers' were, with the usual promptness of American orders, built first, landed first, carried over circuitous and zigzag mountain roads ninety miles to the interior first, set at work first, and have from that day to this proved themselves the best and the first in everything. They are splendid machines to look upon, and no less splendid in their operations, having for two years run almost without any repairs, while their rivals commenced operations by tearing up the switches and performing tricks equally as objectionable on the line, with thirty per cent in one and fifty-four per cent in the other greater fire surface than the Rogers engines. They were often sadly in want of steam to carry very ordinary trains over a road which for line and curve would compare with any railway in Europe, there being only four curves in seventeen miles, three with radii over 600 feet, and one at the terminus with radii over 3,000 feet. The Rogers engines were lighter for their class and had smaller cylinders than their rivals; they were also weaker in tractive calculated power, yet they never failed to do and do well any and every work given to them.

Notwithstanding this there were numerous and continued attempts to decry them and land their rivals, which were as ponderous and powerful looking as John Bull himself. Everybody who knew nothing thought that John had done Jonathan this time sure enough Gentlemen who visited the station would look with wonder and admiration on the thirty ton productions of John, would expatiate with pride on their venerable papas' production, and point out their powers in their slab frames of iron ten by one inch, and their tubes four-teen and a half feet long, while almost every one was told that Jonathan in his build of locomotives for this railway had been at his old tricks of wooden nuturgs; that his two machines were clap-trap concerns, covered with burnished brass and polished stead from top to toe, just merely t

during the four days of trial.

The first day, July 19, the American goods engine, the San Bernardo, was harnessed to thirty-live eight wheeled cars, loaded with bar iron; total weight, 887 tons. Many were the calculations and surmises as to her carrying such a train up gradients of thirty-seven feet per mile. Some of the workmen from abroad putting their fingers to their noses, said, "Oh, you are going to San Bernardo with that train, are you?—I wish you may get there." At the signal off she went, and carried her train to the summit (twelve miles) in thirty-nine minutes. She then ran on to the seventeenth mile post, and returned all safe. The second day, July 20, the English goods engine, the Varas (the Big Boy in Boots), with 64,000 pounds on six driving wheels and 1,200 feet of fire surface, was hooked on to the same train the San Bernardo, with her 39,000 pounds on four driving wheels, and 900 feet of fire surface, had taken with success to the summit. At the word "Go?" she went; but there was no necessity for saying "stop." As she crawled up to the third mile post she gave her last gasp and "caved in." She then backed to the station, got up steam (fifteen pounds above the limit, which was 115), started again, and gave her last gasp at the 2½ mile point, she fore coming to the first curve; she then backed to the station, took off fifteen cars, got up steam, and tried it again; at the 4½ mile point she eame to a dead stand for want of steam; at the 9½ mile came to a dead stand for want of steam; at the 9½ mile one day; that it was more than double what she had been accustomed to; that the day was hot, and she wished to go home; that if he was only allowed to get one accustomed to; that the day was hot, and she wished to go home; that if he was only allowed to get on the summit—eleven miles, in eighty-eight minutes—she was allowed to return and repose in all her majesty and power of iron, in her shed.

The third day, July 21, the English passenger engine, the washed when he had been to she with all propose in

Encampment of the Grand Lodge of Pree Masons of the United States.

ADDITIONAL FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Settlement of the Dispute with Densident.

On the 22d of June last a protocol for the settlement of the dispute between Denmark and St. Domingo, arising out of the capture of three Danish vessels during the administration of Baez, was drawn up and signed at Copennagen by the Dominican Envoy Extraordinary and Minis ter Plenipotentiary, Don Felipe Davila Fernandez de Castro, and his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of Denmark. The document had also met the approval of the executive and legislative bodies of the republic. "We congratulate ourselves." gratulate curselves," says the St. Domingo Gaeda Oficial, "that this slight misunderstanding which momen-tarily interrupted the good harmony which has always existed between the republic and Denmark has been amic-ably terminated. The Deminican government will with pleasure see the flag of Denmark once more hoisted at the Consulate of his Majesty the King of Denmark, and the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two governments.

His Holiness the Pope had addressed a letter to General Santana, the President of the Dominican republic, con-gratulating his excellency on his accession to power, and confirming the presentation of Dr. Don Antonio Maria Cerezano as Archbishop of the diocess now vacant in St. Domingo. The local papers are highly pleased with the action of the Pope, which has given the Dominicans an Archbishop selected from among the people of tho ountry.

OUR ST. DOMINGO CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITED STATES SHIP SABINE, ST. DOMINGO, July 16, 1859.

Desclation of the City and Government—Sickness in Port— American Representatives—Differential Tonnage on Ame-rican Vessels—Questions Between the Governments—Pro-

We arrived here to day, after a 21 days' passage, having had most of the time light and bailling winds. Of St. Domingo city I can only say that it is continually going down, having now scarcely any commerce. The present negro population inhabits the ruins of the city built by the Spaniards as in Europe owis and bats inhabit some moss povered and ivy grown feudal tower; or rather, as the ne madic tribes of Africa and Asia pitch their tents and

You may judge of the utter bankruptcy of both government and people when the paper money issued and gua-ranteed by the government can be purchased at 250 paper dollars for one of silver.

since controls, with one exception, are in runs; the for-tifications, covered with ivy and parasitic plants, show gaping embrasures where formerly bristled cannon; the streets are overgrown with grass and weeds, ex-cept a narrow path in the centre, such as is made by foot passengers through a meadow; the chief articles contained in the few miserable the chief articles contained in the few miserable stores are bad ram and some tawdry finery; in fact, one of the ruled cities discovered by Stephens in Jentral America presents not so melancholy a spectacle as this, the first city built in the Western hemisphere, and for a long time the metropolis of Spanish America.

At present you see nothing but the evidences of a participative area fast relapsing into a savage state, and retaining scarce any vestige of their contact with the Caucanians except their vices.

Nearly all the foreign merchants, together with the Consuls and diplomatic agents of their governments, have left here.

left here.

The place is very sickly; the natives my it is fover and sgue, but I have very little doubt the Health Officer of the port of New York would pronounce it to be yellow fever. One of the Dominican Ministers died of it a day or two be-

Saniana has temporarily retired from the Presidency, and the place is filled ad interim by one of the Cabinet. There are no American merchantmen in port, and but two Freichmen.

Our country is at present well represented here. Besides Mr. Elliott, our regular Consul, General Cazeneau is here as special agent from our government to negotiate a

of the Charles Hill and Read affairs.

The necessity for a treaty with Dominica is apparent by the fact that in the absence of treaty stipulations American vessels pay half a dollar per ton differential tonnage more than vessels of nations who have commercial treaties with Domitica. The consequence is that an American house at Port au Platte (on the north side of the island, whence from forty to sixty thousand ceroons of to account are annually exported) employ a British vessels to carry tobacco to the United states.

The affair of the Charles Hill, her seizure, and subsequent conversion into a Dominican vessel of war, remains

still unsettied.

Another, and still more outrageous violation of law, is the treatment and conduct towards Mr. Wm. A. Read, an American ottoge, who seems to have been equally materested both by Bacz and Santana—the latter taking from him five thousand dollars and off-rig to replace the money by worthless custom house orders, the former taking Read's vessel and imprisoning him without cause

Bally read's vesses happened in 1887, and were at that time fully commented on in the newspapers; it is, therefore, unnecessary for me to recapitulate the circumstances attending them.

I am convinced that the action taken by the Dominican government in these, as well as other cases, was influenced by some of the representatives of foreign governments here.

ments here.

An ill feeling prevails here against the United Sistes, owing to the belief among the masses that it is our aim to obtain this island. Whether this ridiculous notion has been inculcated by their own rulers I am unable to say; but this much I can assure them, that so far from our making any efforts to get this island, if to morrow it should be offered to us we would

able to say; but this much I can assure them, that so far from our making any efforts to get this island, if to morrow it should be offered to us we would decline to accept it. For as the policy of the United States is against colonies, we could only take Dominica by admitting it as one of the sovereign States of our confederacy.

Now, to take thriftiess, shiftiess, worthless, uneducated people, as are the greater part of the population, and elevate them to the rank of American citizens, placing them without previous training or probation on an equality with our own people, would be not merely as insult to our own citizens, but also the prollide cause of future strifes and dissensions.

In these remarks, and also the strictures contained in my former letter, I wish to be distinctly understood that I do not allude to all the residents of Dominica, but simply to the great mass of the population, for I have found here many, not alone of European, but also of African descent, who are well educated, imbued with a spirit of liberty, and therefore thoroughly qualified to become free citizens of a free country. Indeed it is high time that the actual position and intentions of the great North American republic should be thoroughly understood by the Spanish American republics should be thoroughly understood by the Spanish American republics that the government of the United States is aggressive in its tendency and desirence to annex the whole of North and South American. Hence such expressions as the "Colossus of the North," have become household words among them.

Now, the reverse of all this is the case. I believe the great majority of our people, and every true stateman among us to be strongly opposed to the annexation of the results as aggressive in the tendency and desires to annex the whole of North and South America. Hence such expressions as the "Colossus of the North," whe aggressive steps of the Glant of the North," whe aggressive steps of the Glant of the North," they become household words among them.

Now, t

Our ship has been detained waiting for despatches from Port au Platte over ten days, and thus causing us to miss

the mail of the 8d of August from Aspinwall.

However, it is an "ill wind that blows nobody good,"

the mail of the 3d of August from Aspinwall.

However, it is an "ill wind that blows nobody good," and during this time of our forced detention I have tried to obtain information as to the present state of the interior of the island, its productions, rivers, &c.

There is no island in the West Indies so well watered by navigable rivers, or rivers which might be made navigable at very little expense, thus enabling the planter to convey his produce to market by the least coasily mode of carriage. The streams running from the mountains give an abundance of water power, which was made use of by the earlier Spaniards in driving mills, &c.

In the natural fertility of the soil Hayti is unsurpassed. Sugar came will grow from ratioons for twenty five years; the coffice and cacao formerly produced here were axoslisat; indige was also cultivated in great quantities, while all the tropical fruits and vegotables require very little labor for their production.

Some few leagues to the westward of St. Domingo therewas, in the early part of the sixteenth contury, a plantition called the Urca (storeship), from the fact that, after supplying the wants of St. Domingo, a ship lead was annually exported to Spain from this plantation alone.

Elle value of the woods expect from this island is well known in the United Starce. Its mahogany is the best in the world, while lignum vitae, funtic and satinwood are also abundant.

It also contains gold, silver, copper and tie. Gold is still found in the sands of the rivers, though I doubt whether in very large quantities. Indeed, we must someword are also abundant.

It also contains gold, silver, copper and tie. Gold is still found in the sands of the rivers, though I doubt whether in very large quantities. Indeed, we must not be led astray by the magnificent accounts of the gold found here by the Conquidedore. We must remember that for many years the Spaniards contined their mining operations to robbing the persons of the litting and fleshing, passing as helroome in families, or in cases o